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This project is completed.
By all means, please contribute to the language's culture and/or history.

Progress 97%

Stats	
Nouns	100%
Verbs	100%
Adjectives	100%
Syntax	100%
Words	600 of 1500

Example Sentences of Atramia
I am a man.
Au san un ommsos.
I love you.
Au'miu ie.
I will give you horses.
Au se don ies šavalieus.
Do you hear the sound from the east?
Èus dè iu tloloso lòir siunos ğab l'èst?
This is a constructed language.
Vor ist un langeuğos red dein konstru.

Atramia
Atriž

Type
Fusional
Alignment
Nominative–accusative
Head direction
First
Tonal
No
Declensions
Yes
Conjugations
Yes
Genders

No	
Nouns decline according to...	
Case	**Number**
Definiteness	**Gender**
Verbs conjugate according to...	
Voice	**Mood**
Person	**Number**
Tense	**Aspect**

General information

Atramia (English: /ætɻɨmɪɨ/, Atramia: **Atrìž** /ɑtɻiʒ/) is a language spoken by Atramia people, also the official language of Atra Third Republic. The language regulator now is **Atramia Development and Management Committee** (**ADMC**, Atramia: **Kommèttè dè l'Argur et lò Φrigia d'Atrìž**, **ΚΑΦΑ**) under Atra University.

In the following page, I will show you Atramia with a lot of tables, be aware.

The ethnic flag of Atra, and the flag of The Third Republic of Atra

The Third Republic of Atra

The "Atraball", featuring a sailor hat

Atramia Development and Management Committee, ADMC

Alphabet

Alphabets of Atramia are made up of Latin scripts and Greek scripts (Φ and X).

Alphabet	Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee	Èè	Φf	Gg	Ğğ	Xh	Ii	Kk	Ll

Name	A	Bi	Cèu	Di	E	E Diur	Of	Gi	Ği	Xi	I	Ok	Li
Alphabet	**Mm**	**Nn**	**Oo**	**Òò**	**Pp**	**Rr**	**Ss**	**Šš**	**Tt**	**Uu**	**Vv**	**Zz**	**Žž**
Name	Mi	Ni	O	O Diur	Op	Ri	Os	Oš	Ot	U	Vi	Zi	Ži

Phonology

Consonants

	Bilabial	**Labio-Dental**	**Alveolar**	**Post-Alverlar**	**Retroflex**	**Velar**
Nasal	m /m/		n /n/			
Stop	p /p/, b /b/		t /t/, d /d/			k /k/, g /g/
Fricative		f /f/, v /v/	s /s/, z /z/	š /ʃ/, ž /ʒ/		h /x/
Affricative			c /ts/	ğ /dʒ/		
Approximant					r /ɻ/	
Lateral Appr.			l /l/			

Consonant	**Spelling**
/z/	zs
/kʷ/	cu
/ŋk/	nk, ncu
/ŋ/	ng
/j/	gc
/ts/	zz, zzs, tz
/dz/	dz, cz
/tʃ/	ci

Consonant Compound

Vowels

	Front		**Back**	
	Unrounded	**Rounded**	**Unrounded**	**Rounded**
Close	i /i/		ò[2] /ɯ/	u /u/
Close Mid	e,è[2] /e/	è[2] /ø/		o[1],ò[2] /o/
Open MId				
Open			a /ɑ/	

1. "o" isn't pronounced at the end of a word, unless it is hard, like "ò".
2. Pronunciaitons of both "è" and "ò" aren't quite regular. Since the irregularity of pronunciation, ADMC (Atramia Development and Management Committee) has declared a table, suggesting the right pronunciation according to Standard Atramia in Zhougriss.

	Front			**Back**	
	Unrounded	**Rounded**	**Central**	**Unrounded**	**Rounded**
Close	i	y	ɨ	ɯ	u
Close Mid	e	ø	ɘ	ɤ	o
Open Mid	ɛ				
Open				ɑ	ɒ

Possible Vowels in Atramia

Vowel	Spelling	Word	Vowel	Spelling	Word
/i/	eè, i	Xun**eè** (Hunee), l**i**vèr (book)	**/ø/**	è, èo, èò	d**èo**r (outside)
/y/	ue, uè, ui	f**uè**d (faith)	**/ɘ/**	eu	ğ**eu**s (you)
/ɨ/	òi, òè, òe	l**òi**r (this)	**/o/**	o, ou, ò, òu	s**o**l (sun)
/ɯ/	òeu, u, uu	neuv**òeu**s (ninth), legn**u**m (wood)	**/ɛ/**	aè, ae	**ae**r (air), **ae**rè (era)
/u/	u, uu	g**u**err (war)	**/ɑ/**	a	**a**l**a** (wing)
/e/	e, i, iè	grèssi**è** (fat)	**/ɒ/**	ao, aò, au	**au**vum (egg), m**au**n (world)

Examples of Vowels

Please remember not all compounds of letters are pronounced as the way in the table above. Also there are always exceptions.

The vowel /ɤ/ makes appearance when "o" or "ò" is in front of a first stress.

Pronoun

	Person	First		Second		Third	
Case	**Gender/Number**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
Nominative	**Masculine**	Au	Geun	Iu	Φes	Dos	Elž
	Femiline	Au (Aun)				Vor	
Accusative	**Masculine**	Me	Gor	Ie	Ğeus	Oro	Arò
	Femiline					Dien	
Dative	**Masculine**	Me	Gors	Ies	Ğeus	Gzegc	Dinš
	Femiline					Dion	
Genetive	**Masculine**	Lè man	L'ouf	Lè mie	Lè mio	L'eut	L'ot
	Femiline	Lò gcanz		Lò mès	Lò mio	L'es	
Genetive Determiner	**Masculine**	Man	Ouf	Mie	Mio	Eut	Ot
	Femiline	Gcanz[1]		Mès[1]		Es[1]	
Reflexive	**Masculine**	Me	Gor	Ie	Ğeus	Si	Arò
	Femiline						

1. The "femiline" here refers to female speaker. "Es" would be "her" in English.

What	**When**	**Where**	**Who**	**How**
Cuei	Cuand	Cuovo	Cui	Cuom
How many	**How much**	**How long**	**How soon**	**Why**
Cuat		Cuat dè temp		Cuei gia

			Universal (*every*)	**Assertive Existential (*some*)**	**Elective Existential (*any*)**	**Distributive (*each*)**	**Other (*other*)**	**Negative (*none*)**
Nominative	**Singular**	**person**	Tuttias	Cuèšcui	Φigcui	Šalei	Altrè'n	Necui
		thing		Cuešcuei	Φigcuei	Šalus		Necuei
	Plural	**person**		*AS SINGULAR*	*AS SINGULAR*	—	Altrèss	*AS SINGULAR*
		thing		*AS SINGULAR*	*AS SINGULAR*	—		*AS SINGULAR*
Accusative	**Singular**	**person**	Tuttiu	Cuèšcuiz	Φigcuiz	Šana	Altrè'nsos	Necuiz
		thing		Cuèšcueiz	Φigcueiz	Šanug		Necueiz
	Plural	**person**		*AS SINGULAR*	*AS SINGULAR*	—	Altrèssuèv	*AS SINGULAR*

		thing		*AS SINGULAR*	*AS SINGULAR*	—		*AS SINGULAR*
Adjective Form			tuto	cuèš	fig	šal	altrè	ne

Verb

Regular Verb

There are four kinds of conjugations for regular verbs.

(I) Ariv (*arrive*)		**Person**	**First**		**Second**		**Third**	
Mood	**Aspect**	**Tense/Number**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
Realis	**Imperfect**	**Present**	ariv	ariv**a**	ariv**o**	ariv**ò**	ariv**i**	ariv**òt**
		Past	**fi** ariv		**fi** ariv**o**		**fi** ariv**i**	
		Future	**se** ariv		**se** ariv**o**		**se** ariv**i**	
	Progressive	**Present**	**è** ariv					
		Past	**fè** ariv					
		Future	**sos** ariv					
	Perfect	**Present**	**dein** ariv					
		Past	**doaz** ariv					
		Future	**tlos** ariv					
Subjunctive	**Imperfect**		**žon** ariv**on**					
	Perfect		**žerg** ariv**ontin**					
Imperative			ariv					

Ending with voiced consonants, such as *condeur* (lead) and *rer* (laugh).

(II) Combat (*fight*)		**Person**	**First**		**Second**		**Third**	
Mood	**Aspect**	**Tense/Number**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
Realis	**Imperfect**	**Present**	combat	combat**a**	combat**o**	combat**ò**	combat**it**	combat**ist**
		Past	**fi** combat		**fi** combat**o**		**fi** combat**it**	
		Future	**se** combat		**se** combat**o**		**se** combat**it**	
	Progressive	**Present**	**è** combat					
		Past	**fè** combat					
		Future	**sos** combat					
	Perfect	**Present**	**dein** combat					
		Past	**doaz** combat					
		Future	**tlos** combat					
Subjuncitve	**Imperfect**		**žon** comati**š**					
	Perfect		**žerg** combati**štin**					
Imperative			combat					

Endling with voiceless consonants, such as *tros* (dig) and *tlolos* (hear).

(III) Dormi (*sleep*)		**Person**	**First**		**Second**		**Third**	
Mood	**Aspect**	**Tense/Number**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
Realis	**Imperfect**	**Present**	dormi	dorm**ind**	dormi**o**[1]	dormi**ò**	dormi**s**	dormi**st**
		Past	**fi** dormi		**fi** dormi**o**		**fi** dormi**s**	
		Future	**se** dormi		**se** dormi**o**		**se** dormi**s**	

	Progressive	**Present**	**è** dormi
		Past	**fè** dormi
		Future	**sos** dormi
	Perfect	**Present**	**dein** dormi
		Past	**doaz** dormi
		Future	**tlos** dormi
Subjuncitve	**Imperfect**		**žon** dormi**ro**
	Perfect		**žerg** dormi**rtin**
Imperative			dormi

1. The suffix drops if the word ends in -o.

Ending with vowels, such as *punga* (stab), except for those which end with "o".

(IV) Livrè (*live*)		**Person**	**First**		**Second**		**Third**	
Mood	**Aspect**	**Tense/Number**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
Realis	**Imperfect**	**Present**	livrè	livrè**nd**	livrè		livrè**s**	livrè**st**
		Past	**fi** livrè		**fi** livrè		**fi** livrè**s**	
		Future	**se** livrè		**se** livrè		**se** livrè**s**	
	Progressive	**Present**	**è** livrè					
		Past	**fè** livrè					
		Future	**sos** livrè					
	Perfect	**Present**	**dein** livrè					
		Past	**doaz** livrè					
		Future	**tlos** livrè					
Subjuncitve	**Imperfect**		**žon** livrè**ro**					
	Perfect		**žerg** livrè**rtin**					
Imperative			livrè					

Endling with "hard e" or "hard o".

Irregular Verb

Esser(*be*)	**Person**	**First**		**Second**		**Third**	
Aspect	**Tense/Number**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
Simple	**Present**	san	som	èus	ès	ist	sinst
	Past	fi sein		fi èso		fi iss	
	Future	se sim		se èus		se ist	
Progressive	**Present**	è ezzo					
	Past	fè èiz					
	Future	sos ezar					
Perfect	**Present**	dein san					
	Past	doaz sein					
	Future	tlos sim					

Conditional Verb

Conditional verbs stand for **actions depending on other conditions** although the conditions can be absent in senteces.

- Au **pra** metur. (*I **might** go.*)

- **N'**au **prèz** f'enapparè seus iu ferronè vor. (*I would have disappeared if you had done that. (In fact I didn't disappear.)*)(Past Unreal Condition)
- Seus Luiss meturiut incuo, **ne** vor **pra** petit dè vède Farn. (*If Luiss went there, she could meet Farn. (In fact she isn't there, nor she meets Farn.)*)(Present Unreal Condition.)

The declaration of conditional verbs is almost same as one of indicative verbs. The word "pra" declarates, too.

Present	pra
Past	prèz
Future	prett

Passive voice

A little thing in Atramia is called "Auxiliary Modifier". Auxiliary modifiers are words that can't stand alone and must appear with other words. As for passive voice, we use "**red**" to modify it.

> Èumainlant tuto **red** purtèst nier lò libèr et lò paril. (*All human beings **are** born free and equal.*)

The modifier here doesn't affect the conjugation of verb behind it.

Noun

Declination According to Number and Voice

(I) Vicutor (*victory*)	Singular	Plural
Nominative	lò vicutor	**mallò** vicutor**òv**
Accusative	lò**ir** vicutor**os**	**mallòir** vicutor**ieus**
Dative	**d'**lò vicutor**da**	**dòt** vicutor**deu**
Possessive Determiner	vicutor**maun**	vicutor**meun**

(II) Spiriteus (*spirit*)	Singular	Plural
Nominative	lè spiriteus	**mallè** spiriteus**èv**
Accusative	lè**ss** spiriteus**os**	**mallèss** spiriteus**ieus**
Dative	**d'**lè spiriteus**da**	**dèt** spiriteus**deu**
Possessive Determiner	spiriteus**maun**	spiriteus**meun**

Basically the declination of masculine and femiline nouns are same, but be aware of mall**è**/mall**ò**, l**è**ss/l**ò**ir, motš**è**/motš**ò**, d**è**t/d**ò**t.

(III) Volontò (*volition*)	Singular	Plural
Active	lè volontò	**mallè** volontò**v**
Passive	lè**ss** volontò**s**	**mallèss** volont**eus**
Dative	**d'**lè volontò**d**	**dèt** volontò**deu**
Possessive Determiner	volontò**maun**	volontò**meun**

Ending with vowels.

Verbal Noun

Verbal noun are noun that are formed from verbs and somewhat able to build noun phrase. Verbal nouns, in English, follow verb syntax and can be modified by adverbs. So does in Atramia. The way of building verbal nouns in Atramia is to simply put **vu** in front of verbs. The verbal noun in the example sentence below is bolded, and the whole noun phrase is underlined.

Verb	Verbal Noun	Example Sentence
momir (*to die*)	vu momir (*to die*)	Ne au volon **vu momir**. (*I don't want to die.*)
olseum (*to play*)	v'olseum (*to play*)	Gia lò favòr, v'tenter **v'olseum** lò viòlin. (*Please try to play the violin.*)

In the second sentence, we can see the usage of verbal nouns. The verbal noun "v'olseum" takes another noun "lò viòlin" as an object to construct a noun phrase.

Deverbal Noun

The only thing we have to do is to add an **article(lò)** before the verb. Unlike verbal nouns, deverbal nouns can merely be used as one simple noun. See the sentences below.

Verb	Gerund	Example Sentence
momir (*to die*)	lò momir (*death*)	Ne au volon **lò momir**. (*I don't want death.*)
ningò (*to snow*)	lò ningò (*snow*)	Au amiu **lò ningò**. (*I love snow.*)
olseum (*to play*)	lò'lseum (*entertainment*)	Ne geun nikdena **lò'lseum** plu. (*We don't seek for entertainment anymore.*)

Adjectival Noun

Same as English, and similar to the rule of gerund. We add the article **lò** to make adjectives nouns.

Adjective	Noun
ross (*red*)	lò ross (*red*)
un (*one*)	lò'n (*the special one*)

- Au'mor lò ross. (*I love red.*)
- Èus dè iu èus lò'n icue? (*Are you the best person here?*)

Dative Noun

They are sometimes called "Middle Noun" owing to its usage. See the example below:

> V'Laciur **gzegc** metur. (*Let him go.*)

The pronoun "he" is located between **V'Laciur** (*let*) and **Metur** (*go*), thus we use **gzegc** instead of **oro**. Yet another usage of dative noun is to mark "**who the person given things is**".

- Au fi don **d'lò fanciullad** floros man. (*I gave the maiden my flower.*)
- Au fi don floros man **d'lò fanciullad**. (*I gave my flower to the maiden.*)
- **Dinš** red dotèròt haspèros et konšaèansos. (*They are endowed with reason and conscience.*)
- Haspèr et konšaèans red dotèròt **dinš**. (*Reason and conscience are endowed them.*)

Also to emphasize "**the chose one**".

- Iu èus **d'lò'nd**. (*You are the chosen one.*)
- Geun fi žod **ies** kondeurlantos ouf. (*We chose you to be our leader.*)
- Ies red fi žodo kondeurlantos out. (*You were chosen to be out leader.*)

Adjective

Comparative and Superlative

The form of comparative/superlative adjectives is pretty easy. There are no irregular adjectives.

Original	Comparative	Superlative
Tarrè (*horrible*)	Tarrè-plu (*more horrible*)	Tarrè-vto (*most horrible*)

Attributive Verb

In Atramia, attributive verbs can be constructed by **van (active)** and **red (passive)**. They can be whether verbal or deverbal, according to the context.

Verb	Attributive Verb	
savor (*to know*)	**van è** savor (*knowing*)	**red dein** savor (*known*)
temau (*to fear*)	**van è** temau (*frightening*)	**red dein** temau (*scared*)
ossid (*to kill*)	**van è**ssid (*killing*)	**red dein** ossid (*killed*)
manǧ (*to eat*)	**van è** manǧ**è** (*eating*	**red dein** manǧ (*eaten*)

In the word "red dein savor", we know that the modified noun "is known" owing to the proposition "dein". And we can replace it with "dos" or "tlos". So is active attributive verb.

Verb	Attributive Verb
Au savor. (*I know*)	Au san red dein savor (*I'm known*)
Au fi savor. (*I knew.*)	Au fi sein red **dos** savor. (*I was known.*)
Au se savor. (*I will know.*)	Au s'esim red **tlos** savor. (*I will be known.*)

Verb	Attributive Verb
Dos bruslòs. (*It burns.*)	Dos ist van è bruslò. (*It is burning.*)
Dos fi bruslòs. (*It burnt.*)	Dos f'iss van fè bruslò. (*It was burning.*)
Dos se bruslòs. (*It will burn.*)	Dos s'ist van sos bruslò. (*It will be burning.*)

Moreover, we can see them in such words as "lacuo red dos gelèr" (*a frozen lake*) or "omms van è'ssid" (a man killing (people), a killer).

Clause

Noun Clause

A noun clause acts like a noun in a sentence. Beware that verbal nouns are **not** noun clauses since they are eventually "nouns". Most of the time the word "van" introduces a noun clause. (All noun clauses below are underlined.)

- Au savor van dos vedès me. (*I know that he sees me.*)
- Vu esser un kondeulantos ist dur, hahm? (*Being a leader is difficult, huh?*)(Not a noun clause but a verbal noun)

Because of the dative case, in some cases, the word "van" can be omitted.

- N'èus d'iu tloloso **dos** è rer? (*Don't you hear (about that) he is laughing?*)
- N'èus d'iu tloloso **gzegc** è rer? (*Don't you hear he laughing?*)

Adverbial Clause

Adverbial clauses are common among all the clauses in Atramia. They are often starting with conjunctions like *hiol* (*in case of*), *seus* (*if*), and so on.

Relative Clause

Words as *cuei* and *cuovo* can also be used to build relative clauses, just like English.

- Dos ist l'un **cui** fi ossidi Šon. (*He is the one who killed Shon.*)
- Dos ist d'l'ommsda cui vto red fi appitit "Lòir Grand Saoveuros". (*He is the man who was ever called "The Great Savior".*)
- Zè/Zò ist cuovo iu red fi purtè. (*This is where you were born.*)
- Au fid cuei au vedè. (*I trust what I see.*)

Question

Yes-no Question

Questions in Atramia are constructed by syntax. Like the do-support in English, questions in Atramia feature insertion, too, but a little bit different.

Sentence	Question	Answer
Au vedè montongov. (*I see mountains.*)	**Èus d'**iu vedè montongov? (***Do*** *you see mountains?*)	Xes, au san. (*Yes, I do.*)
Se sinst aviròv. (*They are birds.*)	**Sinst dè** se sinst aviròv? (***Are*** *they birds?*)	Ne, ne se sinst. (*No, they aren't*)
Au'mor ie. (*I love you.*)	**N'èus d'**iu'moro me? (***Don't*** *you love me?*)	**Dain**, au san. (*Yes, I do.*)

Lò flor ist lò mès. (*This flower is yours.*)	**N'ist dè** lò flor ist lò mès? (***Isn't** this flower yours?*)	Ne, ne vor ist. (*No, it isn't.*)

Wh-Question

Like the yes-no question, the syntax is basically the same. But the "esser" is replaced.

Sentence	Question
Sn. Bavasti possedi lè lacuo. (*Mr. Bavasti owns the lake.*)	**Cuei dè** possed[1] lè lacuo? (*Who owns the lake?*)
Au vedè **Sc. Gallan**. (*I see Ms. Gallan.*)	**Cuei dè** iu vedè? (*Who do you see?*)

1. the verb "possed" here are **it's original form without any conjugation** owing to not having a clear subject.

Is there? Are there?

A unique one. Behold.....

Sentence	Question
Lè dè lè'mms red au fi rešeršo. (*Here is the man I'm looking for.*)	**Dè lè gia** lè'mms red iu fi rešeršo? (*Is here the man you are looking for?*)
Motšò d'astrodov van è šin. (*There are stars shinging.*)	**Dè motšò gia** astrodov van è šin? (*Are there stars shinging?*)

Sentence Pattern

Lè dè.....

Which means "there is/there are" in English or "Il y a" in French.

	Here.....	There.....
Singular	Lè dè flor mès. (*Here is your flower.*)	Ellè dè'n infon. (*There is a kid.*)
	Ne lè dè lè'mms red iu fi rešeršo. (*Here isn't the man you are looking for.*)	N'ellò dè fanciulla van ist Loun. (*There isn't any maiden called Loun.*)
Plural	Mallè dè livèrèv. (*Here are books.*)	Motšè d'ommsèv. (*There are men.*)
	Ne mallò d'aviròv van è volèrr. (*Here are no birds flying.*)	Ne motšò d'astrodov van è šin. (*There are no stars shining.*)

Auxiliary Modifier

Auxiliary modifiers are little words in Atramia used to modifier verbs according to mood, voice, etc., yet **they don't combine with verbs nor affect the conjugation of verbs**. Some of them even have their own inflection. Unlike auxiliary verbs, modifiers are not verbs.

dein

Used for **perfect aspect**. This modifier has three inflections according to tense. It can't be used alone.

è

Used for **progressive aspect**. This modifier has three inflections according to tense. It can't be used alone.

fi

Used for **simple aspect**. This modifier has only two inflections according to tense (the one of present tense is not necessary). It can't be used alone.

lè

It can be used as either **an article** or for **noun marker for verbs**. It has more complex inflections.

		Number	Singular		Plural	
Class	**Case**	**DbD[1]/Gender**	**Masculine**	**Femiline**	**Masculine**	**Femiline**
Article	**Nominative**	**Proximal**	lè	lò	mallè	mallò
		Distal	ellè	ellò	motšè	motšò
	Accusative	**Proximal**	lèss	lòir	mallèss	mallòir
		Distal	ellèss	ellòir	motšèss	motšòir
	Dative	**Proximal**	d'lè	d'lò	dèt	dòt
		Distal	duè	duò	daèèg	daèòg
Pronoun	**Nominative**	**Proximal**	zè	zò	mullè	mullò
		Distal	èzè	èzò	možè	možò
	Accusative	**Proximal**	zèss	zòir	mullèss	mullòir
		Distal	èzèss	èzòir	možèss	možoir
	Dative	**Proximal**	palè	palò	piutè	piutò
		Distal	puğè	puğò	paivè	paivò

Inflections of "lè", recommended by Atra University, Language College, Atramia Development and Management Committee (ADMC)

1. DbD: Distinction between Demonstratives

pra

Used for **conditional mood**. It has three inflections according to tense.

red

Used for **passive voice** and **adjunct clasue**. There is no inflection of this modifier.

van

Used for **adjunct clasue**. There is no inflection of this modifier.

vu

Used for **verbal noun**.

Derivations in Atramia

There are a lot of ways in Atramia to form derivations, including using auxiliary modifiers. Beware some of the derivation are **destructive** (marked as † below).

Origin	Purpose	Derivation	Example
Adjective	Adverb	-gad	rapid**gad** (*rapidly*)
Adjective	Negation	en-	**en**fris (*harmless*)
Adjective	Verb	pio-	**pio**ross (*make something red*)
Noun	Adjective	-ttub†	gle**ttub** (*icy*)
Noun	Adjective	-zs	legnum**zs** (*wooden*)
Verb	Doer of (Masculine)	-lant†	vicu**lant** (*winner*)
Verb	Doer of (Femiline)	-laink†	ètu**laink** (*girl student*)

Verb	Place where happen	-tua†	iuti**tua** (*hunting ground*)
Verb	Reversion	mil-	**mil**don (*accept*)

Unlike directly attaching the suffix to the word, **destructive derivation removes the last consonant (vowels are ignored)** and then attach to the destroyed word, such as iuti**tua** from inti**r**. (viculant is somehow irregular.)

Be aware that most of the time, "-ttub" is used for nouns with voiceless ending, while "-zs" is used for voiced consonants or vowels.

Places where verbs take place are **femiline** in Atramia.

Combination of Words in Atramia

When two words, one with vowel ending and another one with vowel opening, meet each other, one of the neighboring vowel must be combined. Some linguistists suggest that this might be developed from such rule of prepositions, like dè, lè, lò, etc. The rule was then applied to nouns, verbs, and other words.

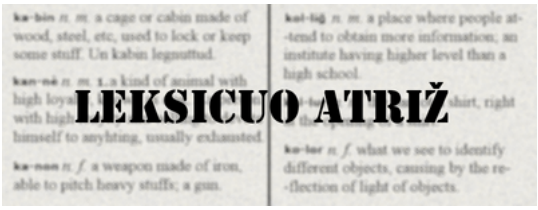
The order of combination

But of course we can't combine words at our will. There is an order that we must follow.

Priority: High→Low						
Pronoun	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb	Conjugation	Preposition

We use the mark ' to replace the combined part of the word.

Vocabulary



As for a language spoken in the place between France and Italy, some of the vocabularies of Atramia do look like those in French or Italian, or even English. Here are at least 600 words now, it's too many to list here. Here's the lexicon page.

Words about Countries

Atramia do have a complex system to describe things related to countries.

	Placename(noun)	**Placename(adjective)**	**Demonym**	**Language(n./a.)**
English	England	English	an English	English
	France	French	a French	French
Atramia	Atra	Atrès	un Atrèlant/Atrèlaink	Atriž
	Φranso	Φransè	un Φransè/Φransòd	Φransiž

- Un **atrèlant** cui utilizi **atriž** livrès ber un laèz **atrès** an **atra**. (*An **Atramia** who speaks **Atramia** lives in an **Atramia** house in **Atra**.*)
- Guerr Cinnè-Ğaponè (Sino-Japan War)

Naming Habits in Atramia

In most situations the name of one person can be shortened to two parts: first name and last name.

Kripus Dastogeun

As for the complete name, there are usually four parts besides the first and last name.

Kripus Xastoll Žaogliss Dastogeun

The second name "Xastoll" stands for the first name of a father or mother of a person. That is to say, *Kripus Xastoll Žaogliss Dastogeun* has a father called *Xastoll Zeglas Žaogliss Dastogeun* or so.

The third name "Žaogliss" represents for the location where the family grows. The family "Žaogliss Dastogeun" might came from Žaogliss long time ago, while "Livan Dastogeun" came from Livan.

Usually when a family is formed, its members are allowed to change their third name to the place they live. For example, *Ivan Toğèn Cilreslè Vesliv* is married to *Laon Kalpatt Pahè Φòrestieum*, has a baby called *Ellas Ivan Cilreslè Vesliv*, and they live in Dageun. They can replace their third name with "Dageun". Thus their names are: *Ivan Toğen Dageun Vesliv*, *Laon Kalpatt Dageun Φòrestieum*, and *Ellas Ivan Dageun Vesliv*. Though most of time theğ are called *Ivan Vesliv*, *Laon Φòrestieum*, and *Ellas Vesliv*.

Another short form is *Kripus X. Žg. Dastogeun*. The "Žg." is abbrivation of "Žaogliss".

Example Text

L'astrodo van an šiel se condeuri gor al l'ariv.

The star on the sky will lead us to the destination.

V'Vedè! Vto van ber Žaogriss, lè lussos petit dè vedè.

Behold! Even in Zhougriss, the light can still be seen.

L'astrodo van ist Etoille rèpresantit lèss vicutor dè Atra.

The star named Etoille represents the victory of Atramia.

Nètt lò ningò grandè't lè nažeun estereu petist dè destror lèss volontò diur dè Atra.

Neither the heavy snow nor the foreign people can destroy the hard volition of Atramia.

XO, l'ouf dè guerrèv cauroğ! Mallè corpsòv et mallè'rmurèv enpet dè blocuo spriteusèv mio!

Oh, our brave warriors! Bodies and armors can't lock your spirits!

Èus dè iu tlolos'oro? V'Ecuot lè korz mio.

Do you hear that? Listen to your heart.

Ist dè vor lèss kriros? Oat lèss lakrimos? Cuei gia iu temauo?

Is it screaming? Or sobbing? Why are you so frightened?

Au se prendè manosos mio, fortè n'ist dè beson dè lè temau. Au se prendè ie dè volèrr lè šiel sombè.

I will pick up your hand, thus there's no need to fear. I'll take you fly across the dark sky.

Mallè'strodov s'illumeniò derežon mie. Mallò niubòv se hò sortos gia iu.

The stars will illuminate your direction. The clouds will sew silk for you.

V'Vedè! L'aub illumenios dè'rièn t.

Look! The dawn is coming from the east!

Noik longo passèrs, mallè'strodov acuelir l'aub. Diè novò s'inizo.

The long night passes, myriad stars welcome the dawn. A brand new day begins.

Seus n'ist dè lè sol, dè'llò gia lò luss?

Would there still be light in spite of the absence of sun? (If there is no sun, will there be light?)

Vor ist l'aerè dè machinè.

This is the era of machine.

Èus dè iu èus an sendromè van Austismè?

Do you have Autism syndrome?.

Nevè, Ankor, Pont, V'Nevigeur pit lè horežon.

Ship, anchor, deck, sail to the horizon.

Lè Mie dè Maèsteum. Lò Mès dè Maèstum. Lè Mie dè Grandè. Lò Mès dè Grandè.

Your Majesty (king). Your Majesty (queen). Your Highness (prince). Your Highness (princess).

Diseum Man dè Kavill. Diseum Man dè Kruss. Lè Man dè Signeur. Lè Pit dè Fidèll.

Your Highness (prince)(I low to ankle). Your Highness (princess)(I low to crus). My lord(My senior). My liege(I'm owed fealty by).

Let it go* from *Frozen

Here you will see three lines in a group. The upper one is for singing, the middle one is directly translated from English, and the lower one is English line.

Lò ningò šinst ber lè montongo noikment, n'un ompront ist red dein vède.

Lò ningò šinst tirment ber lè montongo noikment, n'un ompront ist red dein vède.

The snow glows white on the mountain tonight, not a footprint to be seen.

Un regnuu dè lè'soler et modum au san lò reign. Lò vent è'lu druotment pit lò korz an intt.

Un regnuu dè lè'soler et modum au san lò reign. Lò vent è'lu modum lè tempèt è turbein intt.

A kingdom of isolation and it looks like I'm the Queen. The wind is howling like this swirling storm inside.

Au'npet dè tèner. Au'npet dè tenter .

Au'npet dè tèner vor intt. Cuei pit au fi tenter.

Couldn't keep it in. Heaven knows I tried.

Ne v'esser intt, ne v'vède'ntt. V'Esser lò vizza van v'dover dè'sser.

Ne v'laciur dinš esser intt, ne v'lacuir dinš vède. V'Esser lò vizza baun van v'dover dè'sser.

Don't let them in, don't let them see. Be the good girl you always have to be.

V'Dissieum, ne v'dir. Ne v'savor intt. Mei neun elž sinst.

V'Dissieum, ne v'senti. Ne v'laciur dinš savor. Mei neun elž savoròt.

Conceal, don't feel. Don't let them know. Well, now they know.

V'Laciur dien, v'laciur dien.

V'Laciur dien, v'laciur dien.

Let it go, let it go.

Au'npet dè tèner dien plu.

Au'npet dè tèner dien plu.

Can't hold it back anymore.

V'Laciur dien, v'laciur dien.

V'Laciur dien, v'laciur dien.

Let it go, let it go.

V'Sabart portos gravasment. N'au'ttonžon cuei'lž volonòt dè dir.

V'Vulv lontun et v'sabart lèss portos. N'au'ttonžon cuei elž volon dè dir.

Turn away and slam the door. I don't care what they're going to say.

Tempèt se furas. Lò frodo giom fi disturi me necuei.

V'Laciur d'lè tempètda fura. Lò frodo giom fi disturi me necuei.

Let the storm rage on. The cold never bothered me anyway.

Lesti v'dè distanz hulis tuttias esser peviv.

Vor ist lesti v'dè distanz hulis tuttias h'van peviv.

It's funny how some distance makes everything seem small.

Et lè temau'npetit dè kontrolè me dè novò.

Et lè temau van untemp fi kontrolès me'npetit dè purta me tutoment.

And the fears that once controlled me can't get to me at all.

Vor ist cuand au test me't lè limèt et romprè'ro totument.

Vor ist lè temp dè vède cuei au pet dè ferr gia au test lè limèt et romprè'ro.

It's time to see what I can do to test the limits and break through.

Ne ğustè't skettè blocuost me. Ne plu.

Ne ğustè, ne scettè, ne regeul pit me. Au san libèr.

No right, no wrong, no rules for me. I'm free.

V'Laciur dien, v'laciur dien.

V'Laciur dien, v'laciur dien.

Let it go, let it go.

Au san lò'n nier lò vent et lò šiel.

Au san lò'n nier lò vent et lò šiel.

I am one with the wind and sky.

V'Laciur dien, v'laciur dien.

V'Laciur dien, v'laciur dien.

Let it go, let it go.

Au giom se šinllò.

Iu giom se vède me šinllò.

You'll never see me cry.

Icue au'lpas et rester. Tempèt se furas.

Icue au'lpas, et icue au se rester. V'Laciur lè tempèt fura.

Here I stand, and here I'll stay. Let the storm rage on.

Poteia man rafakis pit tèrra druotment.

Poteia man rafakis per l'aer t'pit lò tèrra.

My power flurries through the air into the ground.

Spiriteus man è spiral an ğello red dein gelèr.

Spiriteus man è spiral an ğello red dein gelèr.

My soul is spiraling in frozen fractals all around.

Lè pensèr gelèri nier gles èsplodi.

Et lè pensèr kristellezzer modum gles èsplod.

And one thought crystallizes like an icy blast.

N'au metur arrèr, lò passèr dein passèr.

N'au se metur arrèr, lò passèr dein passèr.

I'm never going back, the past is in the past.

V'Laciur dien, v'laciur dien.

V'Laciur dien, v'laciur dien.

Let it go, let it go.

Au s'elevarr modum l'aub.

Au s'elevarr modum l'aub apparè.

And I'll rise like the break of dawn.

V'Laciur dien, v'laciur dien.

V'Laciur dien, v'laciur dien.

Let it go, let it go.

Ne v'esser perfet plu. Icue au'lpas an lò luss dè sol.

Ellò vizza purfet dein enapparè. Icue au'lpas an lò luss dè sol.

That perfect girl is gone. Here I stand in the light of day.

Tempèt se furas. Lò frodo giom fi disturi me necuei.

V'Laciur lè tempèt fura. Lò frodo giom fi disturi me necuei.

Let the storm rage on. The cold never bothered me anyway.

First Article of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Èumailant tuto red purtèst nier lò libèr et lò paril dè dignitus et drèttèv. Dinš red dotèròt haspèros et konšaèans, et elž devrest dè ferr kontrò'n altrè nier spiriteus modum bionsòv.

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Tower of Babel

And the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech.

> Et allòr luf èumailantuav tuto fi parlès un lingağ et un f'utilizi un sort dè parol.

And it came to pass, as they journeyed from the east, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar; and they dwelt there.

> Et modum elž fi viagi gla lò èst, elž fi trovari un pionn an lè tèrr dè Šinar. Et elž f'abiteri kèlt.

And they said one to another, Go to, let us make brick, and burn them thoroughly. And they had brick for stone, and slime had they for morter.

> Et un dè'lž fi diri pit lò'n altrè, "V'Laciur gors hulik blicuos, et burslòk arò komplètègad." Et elž f'utilizi blicuos milnier pier, et gudronos milnier murteur.

And they said, Go to, let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth.

> Et elž fi diri, "V'Laciur gors konstruk gia gor un villos et un toros vanmaun olt petit dè purta lèss šielos. Et v'laciur gors gloreuk nomos ouf, hiol geun red paffia šis lè surfès dè lò maun tuto."

And the LORD came down to see the city and the tower, which the children and men builded.

> Et lè Èturna venis bas gia vu vedè lè vill et lè tor red infonèv et ommsèv fi konstrus.

And the LORD said, Behold, the people is one, and they have all one language; and this they begin to do: and now nothing will be restrained from them, which they have imagined to do.

> Et lè Èturna fi diri, "V'Vedè, luf personuav ferròt modum lò'n, elž tut'avaròt un lingağos, et elž inizoròt dè ferròt. Neun elž se petit dè ferr tuttias red elž volònòt."

Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech.

> "V'Laciur gors metura bas et kunğara lingağos òt. Šar un dè'lž enpetist dè kampar lòir un altrè."

So the LORD scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth: and they left off to build the city.

> Šar lè Èturna fi paffon'arò gla kèlt sus lè surfès dè lò maun tuto. Et elž fi sigori dè konstru lèss villos.

Therefore, is the name of it called Babel; because the LORD did there confound the language of all the earth: and from thence did the LORD scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth.

> Šar lè nom ist Babell pars, lè Èturna fi kungari lè lingağ dè lò maun tuto, et lè Èturna fi paffon'arò sus lè surfès dè lò maun tuto.

Du gamla, Du fria

Iu voteus, iu libèr, iu nord montonttub.

Du gamla, Du fria, Du fjällhöga nord.

Iu trancuil, iu'nfruntièttub et ğeos!

Du tysta, Du glädjerika sköna!

Au saliut ie, van lè tèrr beall-vt'an lò maun.

Jag hälsar Dig, vänaste land uppå jord,

Sol mès et šiel mès, prarrè vert mès krasèro.

Din sol, Din himmel, Dina ängder gröna.

Iu sedo šis lò mèmor dè lò passèr grand,

Du tronar på minnen från fornstora dar,

Cuand nom glottub mès fi volèrro sus maun.

då ärat Ditt namn flög över jorden.

Au savor baèn ie, et iu s'èus cui iu f'èso.

Jag vet att Du är och Du blir vad Du var.

Xes, au se vivrè't se momir an Svèziè.

Ja, jag vill leva jag vill dö i Sverige.